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to local archives and have the necessary published works within their reach. So has Solomon Stein done with the history of Schweinfurt, a small but ancient city of Bavaria. The material collected is, as in almost all these histories, rather dry: a promissory note, a receipt, an order of an emperor about Jew-taxes, and of course occasionally a riot and an expulsion, caused by the imprudence of the Jews in pounding a consecrated host which subsequently began to bleed profusely, and the like. We must, however, gratefully acknowledge the meritorious character of such works. In one instance we miss an explanation. What does "Marquard der Butigler von Nürnberg" mean? No dictionary that I have in my library contains the word. I suppose *Butigler* means a storekeeper: *Bude* = "booth" = *boutique*. Stein's German is not always of the best order. "Ohne Vorbewusstsein des Papstes" (p. 10) ought to be *Vorwissen*. "Verfertigten Wälle" (p. 41) is not correct, and the name of the author of the history of Frankfurt rabbis is *Horovitz*, not "Horwitz" (p. 23). The author might have known that *הַבִּישׁוֹף* in mediæval Hebrew always means *bishop*, and not, as he translates, *Gebiet* (p. 41). His own source, speaking of the Hegemon of Würzburg and the Hegemon of Bamberg, might have taught him better.

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#### A NOTE ON GEN. 6:3.

In the *Zeitschrift für Assyriologie*, Vol. XIV, pp. 349-56 (June, 1900), is an article by K. Vollers with the subject "Zur Erklärung von יִדְּן Gen. 6:3." The author makes no allusion to my brief article which had appeared some months before in THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF SEMITIC LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES, Vol. XVI, pp. 47-9 (October, 1899), presumably because he was not acquainted with it. It should be noted, however, that, while there are many differences in the treatment, some of the points which Vollers makes had already been anticipated in my article. One of these is the main conclusion, viz., that the root of יִדְּן is an ע"ע verb יִדְּן, which is equivalent to the Assyrian verb *danānu*, "to be strong." Another is the opinion that the same root is to be found in the Hebrew proper name יִדְּנָה, equivalent to the Assyrian word *dannatu*, "fortress." The general meaning thus afforded for Gen. 6:3 is naturally the same in both articles.

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